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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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BY AUTHORITY.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

The funeral obsequies of the late
Princess Kaiulani will take place from
Kawaiahaeo church on Sunday, 12th
Inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Department of Foreign Affairs,
March 9th, 1899.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

for the
FUNERAL OF THE LATE
PRINCESS KAIULANI.

Marshal of the Republic and Officers.
Company of Police.
Band.

St. Louis College.
Oahu College.
Kamehameha School.
St. Andrew's Priory.
Band.

Fraternal Societies.
St. Antonio Beneficent Society.
Sociedade Lusitania Beneficente.
Aha Hua Kalaiaina.
Aha Hui Aloha Aina.

Aha Hui Aloha Aina O na Wahine.
Major Commanding and Aides.
Band.

Second Battalion U. S. Volunteer Engi-
neers.

Detachment of Blue Jackets from U. S.
S. Scindia and Iroquois.
Band.

First Regiment National Guard of Ha-
waii.

Protestant Clergy.
Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.
The Right Reverend the Bishop of Pa-
nopolis.

Choir.
Officiating Clergy.
The Right Reverend the Bishop of
Honolulu.

Large Kahilis.
Small Kahilis.
Pall Bearers.
CATAFALQUE.
Pall Bearers.
Small Kahilis.
Large Kahilis.

Carriage with Hon. A. S. Cleghorn
and
Mrs. J. W. Robertson and Mrs. J. H.
Boyd.

Carriage of Her Majesty the Queen
Dowager
with
Prince Kawanakoa, Prince Kalani-
anaohe and wife.

The President and Staff.
The Cabinet Ministers.
The Justices of the Supreme Court.
The Special Agent of the United
States.

Officers U. S. Army and Navy.
President of the Senate.
Speaker of the House.
Consular Corps.
Circuit Judges.
Government Officials.
Public.

The procession will form at 1.30 p.
m., Sunday, March 12th, on King
street.

The line of procession preceding the
Catafalque will be formed on King
street, with the right resting on Rich-
ards street. All who follow will form
on the Waikiki side of Punchbowl
street.

The procession will proceed along
King street to Alakea, thence by Ala-
kea and Emma streets to Vineyard
street, Vineyard street to Nuuanu,
thence to the Royal Mausoleum.

All attending the funeral in car-
riages are respectfully requested to
furnish cards to their coachmen in
order that positions may be assigned to
them.

Procession will be under the direc-
tion of Maj. G. C. Potter, of the Presi-
dent's staff.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Department of Foreign Affairs, Ho-
nolulu, March 10th, 1899.

Via Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Although
the Cabinet was in session today nearly
an hour longer than usual, it was said
that nothing of special interest was
developed. The question whether the
troops now preparing for Manila
should be transported from San Fran-
cisco or from the East by way of the
Suez canal and the Red sea was dis-
cussed, and the decision was reached to
ship them from San Francisco, via
Honolulu.

ROYAL MAUSOLEUM



(THIS IMPOSING STRUCTURE STANDS ON AN ELEVATION PROM-
INENT IN THAT PORTION OF NUUANU CEMETERY ON THE WAI-
KIKI SIDE OF THE AVENUE. WITHIN WILL BE DEPOSITED THE
REMAINS OF PRINCESS KAIULANI.)

WITHIN THE TOMB.

(This Paper, February 16, 1891.)

On a beautiful lawn at the entrance
of Nuuanu valley, overlooking this
city, the harbor and ocean beyond,
stands the Royal Mausoleum, erected
by the Hawaiian Government, as the
resting place of the remains of the
Royal Family of Hawaii and a few
of their greatest benefactors. It is built
in the Gothic style of architecture,
of concrete stone, with the lawn land-
scapedly laid out with walks and studded
with trees, the whole presenting from
the avenue an attractive appearance.

A short distance to the left of the
building is a vault, constructed mainly
under ground, which has been named
"The Kamehameha Tomb." It was
built some six or eight years ago, as
it became necessary to provide some
other place for the increasing number
of coffins which had nearly filled the
main building. A portion of the cof-
fins have been transferred to this large
and spacious tomb, thus relieving the
main building, so that space is now
provided for all the requirements of
many years to come. Prior to the
transfer of the remains of the kings to
the present mausoleum, they were kept
in a temporary mausoleum in the pal-
ace yard. In bold contrast with that
rude structure, it is a credit to the na-
tion that such a building has been
erected for the purpose, and it will ever
remain an ornament to the city, as
long as it stands. Few people are
aware how many coffins are deposited
here. Including that of our late King
Kalakaua, they number fifty. The fol-
lowing may not be a complete list of
all whose remains are in the Royal
Mausoleum, as the information has
been obtained from several sources,
nor have the dates when they died,
been ascertained.

The body or bones of Kamehameha
the Great are said to have been de-
posited in the caves near Kealahou
Bay, where those of other royal chiefs
were laid, but as they have never been
recognized, they still remain where
first deposited. This accounts for his
name not being in the list. He died
May 8, 1791.

Kamehameha II died in London July
14, 1824.

Queen Kamamalu died in London
July 8, 1824.

The above bodies were brought back
to Honolulu by Lord Byron, command-
ing H. B. M. S. Blonde.

Queen Kaahumanu, wife of Kameha-
meha I, died June 5, 1832.

Kamehameha III, died Dec. 15, 1854.

Queen Kalama, wife of Kamehameha
III, died September 20, 1870.

Kamehameha IV, died November 30,
1863.

Prince of Hawaii, son of the above,
died August 27, 1862.

Queen Emma, wife of Kamehameha
IV, died April 25, 1885.

WILL LIE IN STATE.

Remains of the Princess to be at
Kawaiahaeo Church.

These will be the pall bearers for
the funeral of the late Princess Kai-
ulani on Sunday:

Col Sam'l Parker, F. A. Schaefer, J.
Carter, United States Consul Gen-
eral Wm Haywood, T. Clive Davies,
Andrew Adams, S. K. Kane, Col Geo
W. Macfarlane, F. M. Swamy, A. B.
Loebenstein, a member of President
Dole's Cabinet, J. W. Robertson Col.
J. H. Boyd, J. H. Wodehouse.

The body of the late Princess will be
brought privately after dark this even-
ing from Alahau, the residence, in
town to Kawaiahaeo church. Then the
guard of honor from Company N, G.
H. will go on duty.

The remains will lie in state in the
historic church from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
tomorrow.

The aides to Maj. Potter in handling
the funeral procession will be Maj.
Lanika, Capt. Pratt and Capt. Wilder.

Queen Kinau, wife of Gov. Kekua-
naoa, died April 4, 1839.

Princess Victoria K. Kaahumanu,
daughter of Kinau, died May 29, 1866.

Kamehameha V, died December 11,
1872.

Governor M. Kekuanaoa, died No-
vember 24, 1888.

Kamanele, daughter of Gov. Kaukiki,
died April 4, 1839.

A. Paki, father of Mrs. Bishop, died
June, 1855.

L. Konia, wife of Paki and mother of
Mrs. Bishop, died July, 1857.

Moses Kekualua, brother of Kame-
hameha IV and V, died 1844.

David, another brother of Kame-
hameha IV and V.

Wm. Pitt Leleiohoku, died in 1848.

Keola, son of Governor of Hawaii.
Keaweawe, infant son of Kame-
hameha III.

Lihou, an ancestor of the Kameha-
mehas.

Longikamakahiki, an ancestor of the
Kalakaua family.

Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, died
October 16, 1884.

Ruth Kekilikani, sister of Kameha-
meha IV and V, died May 24, 1863.

Kekaulohi, mother of Lunalilo, died
June 7, 1845.

C. Kapaka, father of Queen Lili-
uokalani.

Keohokaloie, mother of Queen Lili-
uokalani.

Princess Miriam Likelike, wife of
Hon. A. S. Cleghorn and sister of King
Kalakaua. Died February 2, 1887.

Keoni Ana (John Young) died July
13, 1837.

Namakaeha, a prominent chief.
Jane Kekela Young, daughter of John
Young and mother of Queen Emma.

Kalimanasoa, sister of Queen Lili-
uokalani.

Kekaulike, sister of Queen Kapiolani.

Prince Keliiahonui, son of the
above.

Healilio, ambassador to London.

Peter Y. Kaeo, brother of Queen
Emma.

Wm. L. Lee, Chief Justice of Ha-
waii.

Robt. C. Wylie, Minister of Foreign
Affairs.

Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, adopted father
of Queen Emma.

Besides the above, the coffins of the
following chiefs are said to be in the
Mausoleum: Alapai, Naea, Kaeo, La-
hala, Maikini, Kepookawelo, Nueu and
Kakoho.

The remains of King Wm. C. Lunalilo,
and those of his father, Charles
Kamaina, rest in a mausoleum, special-
ly built for them, that stands at the
right of the front entrance to Kawaia-
haeo churchyard, near the corner of
King and Punchbowl streets. Lunalilo
died February 3, 1874. Kamaina
died March 13, 1878.

The remains of Lunalilo and Kamaina
have been removed from Kawaiahaeo
to the royal mausoleum.

MONEY FOR THE CABLE

Senate Committee Recommends the Appropriation—"To Honolulu." The Hawaiian Bills.

HAWAIIAN BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26
●● —No complete code of
●● laws for Hawaii will be
●● adopted at this session, al-
●● though at the time the
●● Commission submitted its
●● report conditions seemed
●● favorable for the enactment
●● of some comprehensive form
●● of government for the Is-
●● lands. It is even probable
●● that the single provision ap-
●● plying to Hawaii the con-
●● tract labor laws of the
●● United States will not get
●● through.

THE CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Sen-
ate Committee on Appropriations has
completed consideration of the sundry
civil bill as passed by the House and
reported it to the Senate. The most
important amendment is a provision
for a cable to Honolulu. The amend-
ment provides that the cost of the
cable shall not exceed \$2,500,000. The
text of the amendment follows:

That there shall be constructed by
the United States under the Secretary
of the Navy, for military, naval and
postal purposes, a submarine tele-
graphic cable and connecting land
lines from a Pacific port in the State
of California, to be designated by the
President, to the city of Honolulu, in
the Hawaiian Islands.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby
authorized, empowered and directed to
detail one or more vessels of the
United States for the purpose of mak-
ing surveys and taking careful neces-

sary soundings in order to determine
the most practicable line for said
cable.

The construction and laying of such
cable or cables shall be under the
general control and direction of the
Secretary of the Navy and he is here-
by empowered and required immedi-
ately after the passage of this act, to
prescribe and cause to be prepared the
plans and specifications for the con-
struction and laying of said line of
telegraphic cable to be constructed and
put in operation at the earliest prac-
ticable date. Contracts for the con-
struction and laying of said line of tele-
graphic cable and for supplying the
necessary instruments and appliances
connected therewith, except such work
as can be advantageously and effici-
ently done by the Navy Department, shall
be awarded and executed to the lowest
responsible bidder or bidders after
such notice by advertisement for sealed
bids as shall be deemed reasonable and
sufficient by the Secretary of the Navy;
provided, that in all advertisements
for bid it shall be provided that all
appliances and materials shall be of
the best quality, adapted for the high-
est efficiency.

When such telegraphic cable is com-
pleted the operation of the same shall
be under the control of the Postmas-
ter General, who shall establish a rate
of toll for commercial messages not ex-
ceeding 25 cents per word to Honolulu
and for press messages at a rate not
exceeding one-third of the above
named rates; and the sum of \$500,000
is hereby appropriated toward the con-
struction of said cable, and the total
cost of said line shall not exceed
\$2,500,000, to be paid for from time to
time as appropriations shall be made
by Congress.

REIDLER PUMPS.

Fraser Chalmers Secure a Ko-
hala Contract.

The Kohala Sugar Company yester-
day awarded a contract to Fraser &
Chalmers, of Chicago, for a large un-
derground Riedler pumping engine.
This plant will be a departure from
those ordinarily installed. The boilers
will be situated on the surface and
the pumping engine in a station un-
derground similar to those of mining
pumps. The pump will be a duplex
double-acting Riedler driven by a four
cylinder, triple expansion, condensing,
Fraser & Chalmers Corliss engine.

Mr. E. E. Olding, manager of Ko-
hala plantation, has, during the past
few months, been investigating the
merits of the various pumping systems
with the result that the Riedler pump
was recommended and contracted for.
The station will be equipped with a
small electric light plant in the boiler
room and a steam driven elevator for
a main shaft. Work on the station
will begin as soon as necessary draw-
ings are received from the builders.
H. A. Allen, who is on the ground
representing Fraser & Chalmers, has
some other contracts for pumping
plants in sight.

Transports Coming

The work of preparing the transports
now in port for a return to the Philip-
pines was progressing rapidly in San
Francisco harbor when the Peking
sailed. The Portland and Valencia
were moved to Folsom-street wharf
February 27th, where their cargoes
were already piled up and waiting. The
Conemaugh, the mule steamer, was
moved from Folsom street to Harrison
street, where she was in a few days
to receive her consignment of four-
legged passengers. A military board
of survey was held on the steamship
Zealandia. The board inspected the
damage done by the storm, and, if it
is decided to send the steamer back
again, will make a report as to the
work they wish done on her.

HONORING SCHLEY

BALTIMORE (Md.), Feb. 28.—Rear-
Admiral Winslow Scott Schley received
today in his native State a superb tes-
timonial of the esteem in which he is
held by the people of Maryland and of
their appreciation of his services to
the country during the late war with

HORSE MEAT.

A Correspondent Who Believes
in this Diet

Honolulu, March 8th.
EDITOR P. C. A.—In the sarcastic
remarks by a Honolulu correspondent
upon the probable sale of horse meat
to the people of these Islands comment-
ing on an article in your paper some
time ago, I send you the following
clipping from a late San Francisco
daily, headed "Meat Shops in Paris:"
"One hundred and ninety-three
butcher shops in Paris offer horse meat
for sale. The prime cuts sell at about
20 cents per pound and the inferior
parts at 10."

As Frenchmen in general and Parisi-
ans in particular are noted all the
world over as gastronomic specialists
we can look forward without dread it
seems to the advent of cheap horse
flesh in our market.

THE ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—
Chairman Hull has called a
meeting of the House Military
Committee for tomorrow to
consider the Senate Army reor-
ganization bill. He gave it as
his personal view and thought
the committee also believed that
the bill was irretrievably bad
but that it should be passed ex-
actly as received and responsi-
bility placed on the Senate.

NO RECALLS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The state-
ment may be repeated that no request
has been made from either our own
Government or that of Germany for
the recall of any of the officials at Apia
who have been involved in the recent
trouble there.

DEWEY AND OTIS

They Attend Strictly to Business in Manila.

REBELS SHORT ON CARTRIDGES

Sharpshooters Yet at Work—Chatter and Concord—Taking Another Island.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A cable to the Sun dated Manila, February 28th, 5 p. m., says: The insurgents in the neighborhood of Manila are believed to be running short of ammunition, as their firing by night has been considerably slackened. The American troops are under orders never to take the initiative and to reply to the insurgents only when their firing becomes unusually active. There has been a recent improvement in the American trenches all around the line, making them practically impregnable.

Reports that the rebels are prepared to accept terms of peace are untrue. Gen. Rios, on behalf of the Spanish Government, offered Aguinaldo half a million dollars for the release of the Spanish prisoners, but it was spurned and seven millions demanded.

MANILA, Feb. 28, 4:35 p. m.—There has been the usual desultory firing along various parts of the line, but the only casualties today are Capt. David S. Elliott, of Company G, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, and a private of the same regiment. They are both seriously wounded. They were shot by the enemy's sharpshooters near Calocan.

A battalion of the Twenty-third United States Infantry relieved the battalion of the California Volunteers at San Pedro Macati today. The latter will be ordered to embark on the transport St. Paul tomorrow.

The rebels at Malabon fired upon the cruiser Callao from the jungle yesterday while Admiral Dewey was visiting the Monadnock. Three shells were dropped by the monitor into the Malabon church, demolishing the structure and killing a number of rebels who were inside.

A factory at Malolos is reported to be running day and night to supply ammunition for the insurgents. The ignorance of the natives is shown by the fact that they have collected empty Springfield shells and are refilling them. Over 2000 of these cartridges have been discovered in houses in Pandayan by an officer of the Washington volunteers.

The cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord have gone on a ten days' cruise, presumably looking for filibusters. It is believed arms are being landed in small numbers at the northern ports.

MANILA, Feb. 28.—Adjutant General, Washington: A battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry sailed for Cebu on the 26th inst.; a battalion of the California Volunteers sails for Negros tomorrow. Everything quiet here for the past three days. OTIS.

NAVAL BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs today held a meeting for consultation on the naval appropriation bill. Although the bill was considered by the Appropriations Committee recommendations of the Naval Committee always receive attention when the bill is considered. It was decided to antagonize the House increase for the Navy, and the committee will recommend only six new war vessels, instead of twelve, provided in the House bill. The Senate Committee will recommend two battle ships, two armored cruisers, two light cruisers. The Senate committee will not recommend any increase over the House price of \$445 per ton for armor.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Query on the Sending Back of Fifteen Chinese.

EDITOR P. C. A.—I do not agree with you in holding the Immigration Commissioner or the Special Agent responsible for the orders sending back to China those people who had return permits. The Treasury Department made the orders and the subordinates here had to follow them.

But who is responsible for sending back to China on the Coptic about fifteen persons, who had return permits, when these persons had the right of appeal from the decision of the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Treasury? What is the law about it? Was it not unjust and cruel? "ONE WHO LOVES FAIR PLAY." Honolulu, H. I.

DEWEY'S WORDS

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: No message has been sent to Admiral Dewey asking him what he meant by his dispatch of yesterday, saying that "for political reasons the Oregon should be sent to Manila at once."

Secretary Long repeated to-day what he had said yesterday, that the Administration and Navy Department were satisfied that Admiral Dewey did

not refer to any foreign interference when he used the terms "political reasons," and the department had not cabled him any inquiry about the contents of the telegram.

KIPLING.

NEW YORK, March 1.—At 1:30 this morning Dr. Dunham, in attendance on Rudyard Kipling, issued a statement in regard to Mr. Kipling's condition, in which he said he was not discouraged. "Mr. Kipling," he said, "is better in one sense and worse in another. We hope to be able to issue a more favorable bulletin in the morning." On being asked as to what he meant by this, Dr. Dunham said that he could not explain, but physicians would understand. It is taken to mean that Mr. Kipling has not yet passed through the crisis of the disease, but that probably the crisis will be reached before the next bulletin is issued.

NEW YORK, March 1.—4 a. m.—There has been no change in the condition of Rudyard Kipling since the 1:30 bulletin was issued by his physicians.

ALL CAN COME IN

Chinese Permit Must Still Be Honored.

Advices From Washington—Inspector Brown's Letter—An Attorney's Telegram

According to instructions received yesterday by J. K. Brown, United States Chinese Inspector, all Chinese holding permits will be allowed to land. This will be done as soon as the permits have been gone over to see whether or not they are all in good form.

The news came as a grateful surprise to the Chinese. The ruling is broader and more liberal than was expected. The contents of Inspector Brown's dispatch forwarded from San Francisco were that the Attorney General holds that all Chinese including men, women and children presenting permits of Hawaiian Government admitting them to the Islands, are entitled to admission.

In addition to Mr. Brown's instructions, Arthur Wilder of this city received a telegram which has been sent by Attorney A. G. M. Robertson to Consul General C. T. Wilder, of San Francisco, with instructions to forward here. This stated that the Treasury Department now holds valid all permits, including travelers', issued up to the time of Mr. Brown's arrival.

As soon as the advices were received by Inspector Brown he at once placed them before the Executive Council, adding that no one was more heartily glad of the ruling than he.

As Inspector Brown did not arrive until November and no permits were issued after his arrival, it practically means that every Chinese holding a permit is entitled to land.

Atoll Boring.

The borings which have been carried for some time at the coral reef, or atoll, of Funafuti, have now been discontinued, a depth of 1,114 feet having been reached. The cores obtained by the drill have been preserved, and the material penetrated is said to be, for the most part, a "coral reef" rock. The upper part of the boring consists of a mixture of sand composed of calcareous organisms with reef coral, but at a depth of 600 feet there was a sudden change to hard limestone. The observations of the party engaged in the work are awaited with considerable interest, as it is believed they will throw considerable light on the much discussed subject of the formation of coral islands.

A Resolution.

The Woman's Board, mourning with the nation the death of Princess Kaiulani, has adopted the following:

Resolved, That we shall ever keep in mind the self-possession and tact shown by the late Princess Kaiulani during the trying days of her history, her social graces, and her personal charm. In her death her people have lost their noblest representative, their helper and guide.

RUMORS EXCITE WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Wall street was worked to-day through a series of canards that sent stocks tumbling down. First it was reported that Dewey had sunk a German ship and then that the Germans had sunk Dewey. Then Holo was abandoned by Miller and seized by the Germans. All stories were the wildest fakes, yet they created intense excitement in the street.

NICE, Feb. 25.—Baron Paul Julius de Reuter, director and founder of Reuter's Telegram Company, is dead, aged 84 years.

A GOOD FRIEND

Germany's Present Attitude is Extremely Pleasing.

THERE IS NO ILL-WILL AT ALL

Citizens of the Empire Under Protection of the United States. The German Cruiser.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Additional proof of Germany's desire to show the United States that no ill will is borne toward this country by the Berlin Government, and that it is desired to continue on friendly and even cordial relations, were given to the State Department to-day. These evidences of good faith and extreme cordiality were particularly gratifying to the Administration, because they came at a time when the air was full of sensational rumors about occurrences that, had they proved true, would have involved the United States and Germany in war.

Coming so closely on the heels of the revocation of the regulations of inspection in Germany of American fruit and the sending of two high officials from Berlin to New York to arrange with the life-insurance companies for the modification of the harsh restrictions of such American concerns in Germany, the Washington authorities found another cause for congratulating themselves over the prospect of the maintenance of good feeling with the German Government.

The State Department was officially informed that the cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, which returned to Manila on Saturday, had been ordered thence to Tien-tsin, China. The reason given for this action of Germany was that German subjects had been assaulted at Tien-tsin. Following this came a formal request from the German Government for the protection of the United States Army and Navy commanders at Manila and at other Philippine points the lives and property of German subjects resident there. The President promptly agreed to do so.

SPAIN AND THE TREATY.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—A Ministerial crisis is imminent. The Cabinet is convinced of the impossibility of avoiding defeat in the final vote on the bill for the cession of the Philippines, as the opposition may increase, while the Government cannot hope to gain a single additional supporter.

In the Senate today the opposition members of the committee to which the Government's bill for the cession of the Philippines was referred submitted a counter measure. The Senate rejected the counter measure by 120 votes against 118. The Government thus carried the crucial test by almost the narrowest majority.

It is rumored that Senor Sagasta, after the vote in the Senate, offered his resignation of the Premiership to the Queen Regent.

Hilo Shipping Notes.

(Hilo Tribune.)

The St. Catherine takes sugar from all the six plantations along the coast which ship around the Horn. She will sail for New York probably in about eight or nine days as she is the next one to load.

The Rhoderick Dhu is due from San Francisco. The Annie Johnson will sail on Tuesday or Wednesday, with sugar for San Francisco.

The Griffiths, consigned to Hackfeld & Co., sailed for Puget Sound in ballast March 4th. She will bring back a cargo of lumber.

The Tillie E. Starbuck cleared March 4th for Philadelphia, with sugar from the following plantations:

	Bags.	Value.
Pepeekeo	13,370	\$63,898.77
Waialea	13,350	63,205.00
Hakalau	8,700	44,983.16
Hilo Sugar Co.	8,735	43,925.96
Honolulu	6,880	31,724.14

Total 51,035 \$247,742.02

THE POPE ILL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A cable to the Sun from Rome says: The Pope is suffering from a severe feverish cold. His temperature is 100.4 degrees. He has pain in the chest of a rheumatic character. Dr. Lippini, his physician, will pass the night at the Vatican.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER. Geo. B. Secord, the well known contractor of Towanda, N. Y., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for a long time and have found it superior to any other." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All drugists and dealers.

EX PLANTER

I received a fine shipment of

Carriage Horses,
Buggy Horses,
Hack Horses.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

Fort Street. - - - Above Club Stables.

WE HEAD THE PROCESSION

With a Line of Seasonable Bargains in GENTS' CANVAS SHOES, in white and colors. A full line which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for the price, and we invite you to call and inspect the novelties of the season.

OUR NEW STOCK has been carefully selected to meet your wants. Each and every article is marked at the lowest possible price. Come in and we shall convince you that we are in the lead.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.
FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

American, Havana and Manila Cigars

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. BURR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and purifying the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs,
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scoury Sores,
Cures Gonorrhea Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents. Each contains six times the quantity, i.e., each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS: THE LINCOLN AND MANLY CHEMISTS DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan
Meat Company
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

BODY IN STATE

Thousands View the Remains of Princess Kaiulani.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT AINAHAU

Kahili Bearers and Guard of Honor—Sad and Solemn Hours—Music for Sunday.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Yesterday between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. all that was mortal of the dead Princess lay in state at Aina-hau. All day long the beautiful avenue leading to the residence was crowded with people who came to pay their last respects to the memory of one who was beloved by all.

Throughout the spacious grounds were scattered groups of the Hawaiian race, mourning for their dead all. Through the shrubbery, under the magnificent banyan tree which lifts itself into the air in front of the house, they moved with trembling lips and tear-dimmed eyes. True, spontaneous grief reigned in every heart.

Out upon the air, striking strangely upon the ears of a stranger, rose the wailing here and there of some of the older natives just as in years gone by they mourned for their departed dead.

Mingling with the wailing of the old natives and the chanting of the meles floated up the mournful dirges of the band. Seated in front of the home, under the branches of the spreading banyan, the members of the band poured out their melody.

Grouped about the entrance to the room, where reposed the remains of Princess Kaiulani, were men with the rank of petty chiefs. About their necks they wore the cape of vari-colored feathers, the insignia of their rank. With them stood two officers of the National Guard, Capt. Chas. Wilcox and Lieut. G. Rose, who directed the people into the proper apartments.

In the front room of the house, leading from the veranda and facing the sea, was the bier on which lay the remains. Spread upon the bier, which was raised about three feet above the polished floor, was a pall of thick velvet, royal purple. On the sides of this pall, worked in gold, were the coat of arms of the dead Princess. Over this pall was spread a shroud of white satin. Upon this shroud in a robe of white satin and chiffon, reposed in peace the dead Kaiulani. Calm and peaceful, as natural as one may be with the touch of death upon her, she lay. Scattered about her upon the dais were orchid and orange blossoms of pure white.

On each side of the catafalque stood four retainers. Every two hours they were replaced by others. Slowly and regularly, with perfect rhythmic uniformity, they waved above their dead mistress the royal kahili. Dressed in somber black, with their insignias about them, they stood mutely and steadfastly.

At the head stood Col. Soper, Maj. Porter, Maj. Pratt and Capt. Gartenberg, in full regalia of the military of the country, the Guard of Honor.

At the head and foot of the bier were feather capes, one of the marks of rank amongst the Hawaiians. These capes are made of small golden-colored feathers. The feathers are each less than half an inch in length and are fastened to a groundwork of fine net, so as to resemble the richest of yellow satin.

In the room of the dead were placed in artistic arrangement eight large regal kahilis. These are large feather cylinders, about three feet in length and one foot in diameter. They are made of most beautiful and costly feathers of all shades, black, white, scarlet, gray, yellow and others. These are peculiarly royal insignias. They top poles several feet in length.

The decorations of the room were draped with black. Near the entrance was placed a large portrait in colors of Kaiulani, which was crowned with a lei of royal yellow and draped with crepe.

Two crowns of flowers stood on cushions, which were placed on two tables at the head of the bier. These crowns are of white carnations and malle and filma, the royal flower.

Out from the darkened room of death the silent ushers lead. The adjoining room is also darkened and heavy with the scent of flowers. Here, piled in lavish profusion, is a wealth of flowers. The piano was covered with a wilderness of ferns and malle. Floral pieces of every shape and blossom were grouped about.

Right here might be mentioned the names of the ladies who performed efficient service in taking care of the flowers. Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Irene E. Brown, Mrs. Geo. C. Beckley, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Noonan, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Christian Conrad, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Geo. Herbert, Mrs. Geo. Smithies.

Seated around this room were Hawaiians of the older generation. In silence they sat throughout the afternoon, a silence that was broken only by the low-toned salutation of friends or the sudden wail of some old native.

The darkened rooms, the silent waiters waving their kahilis over the dead, the many flowers, the heavy scent-laden air, the silent groups of black-garbed natives, the sound of the dropping rain and rustling wind mingled with the wailing and chanting of the natives and the funeral music of the band, all combined to make the scene one of strange sadness.

During the day thousands of people passed through the doors. No station nor rank, no color nor race within the confines of this city was unrepresented. The executive department, the judiciary department, the consular corps, civil, religious and military dignitaries, were all represented. At 8:30 in the

IN TEN YEARS

What Has Been Done By the Oahu Railway Co.

THIS IS AN ANNIVERSARY

A Battle Against Tremendous Odds. Appeals to Those of Little Faith—A Grand Success.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

This is the tenth anniversary of the turning of sod or breaking of ground for the Oahu railway. The start was made near Moanalua, the country estate of Minister Damon. Those present were few in number, but full of



B. F. DILLINGHAM
(Photo by Williams.)

hope, confidence and sympathy. Harold Dillingham, son of the General Manager of the road, stuck the shovel into the ground. The lad was then 7 years of age. Now he is a student on the coast preparing to enter an eastern college. Mrs. Dillingham saw the start made. So did Mr. Kieugel, the chief civil engineer for the company. There were only two or three others. The shovel which was used on the occasion by the Dillingham boy is still preserved. Money could not buy this token or souvenir from the man who made the railroad and who at the same time created prosperity for the country by making possible several of the grandest industrial estates in the world.

The history of the Oahu railway from the date of its inception in the clear and active brain of B. F. Dillingham, is the record of the struggle of one man against many—of the struggle of one determined man battling against tremendous odds—of the struggle of a man who was strong in defeat, who was undiminished by disappointment, undiscouraged by mishaps. For months before the enterprise was taken seriously Mr. Dillingham toiled day and night in the interest of plans which he had carefully studied out. There were doubting Thomases by the hundreds. There were those who rather laughed at the man who wanted to build a railroad to replace the wagon road. There were even keen business men who could not bring their figures to agree with those made by Mr. Dillingham. Through it all Mr. Dillingham stood a tower of strength for progress. He believed in the country. He had faith in its resources. He was settled in his conviction that it was best to have the island developed from within rather than to have the initiative taken from without. One by one Mr. Dillingham made converts until at last he was extended some encouragement. Then the man redoubled his activity.

In ninety-nine out of one hundred cases of this character or along this line that could be cited, there would be to tell the story of the promoter either failing to see his architecture materialize, or, seeing his success achieved, to have the bitter and near-squeezing experience of beholding others reap the benefits of his genius. Not so with B. F. Dillingham. He is still at the head of the railroad. And his brain is teeming with plans for its extension and improvement and he does not deliberate long before acting. He is an ideal campaign man, for he appreciates the value of movement.

What has been remarked in jest as "Dillingham's play railroad," scored a mileage in 1898 of 128,432, as against 66,868 in 1895. The tonnage in 1895 was 38,697. In 1898 the tonnage was 126,426. And the road is operated at a profit satisfactory to the stockholders, while the holders of the comparatively small amount of bonds yet outstanding regard this security as second to none held anywhere today. This is also a railway that pleases patrons, for the reasons that it caters to the passenger traffic and the freight business and has lower rates than almost any other railway that can be named. The railway now has seventy-one miles of track between this city and Kahuku plantation, with extensive yards here and the usual or necessary sidings along the line. The extensions from Waiwae to Waiwae and from Waiwae to Kahuku have been opened within the past two years.

During the past year the railway company has put into commission two new Baldwin locomotives and a motor car as well as the following rolling stock: five 30-ton gondola cars, ten 20-ton box cars, ten 10-ton box cars, five hand cars. About a dozen substantial buildings have been erected during the past year and thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of



A NEW PICTURE OF CHRIST.
M. Boyer d'Agon recently found in a shop in Rome a bronze medal containing a portrait of Christ which differs from all other portraits of the Saviour. The medal contains in Hebrew characters the name "Jesus." It is thought by numismatists that the portrait's original is from the Apostles' time, but that the medal is of a later period.

equipment have been added to the car shop plant, including a considerable foundry.

Some people will remark that the railway has been subsidized. What has been granted here is nothing at all to what railways have been given on the mainland—nothing at all. There was no subsidy at all for the first fifteen miles. After that there was earned about \$200,000, not half of which has been paid. The railway has done much to get yield from the natural advantages of the country. The increase of taxes made absolutely by the railway far exceeds the total subsidy paid. In a very few years the annual amount of taxes paid on property opened up by the railway will exceed more than the whole of the subsidy. Mr. Dillingham and others interested in the railway consider it an honor to have been associated with an undertaking which has so largely contributed to the advancement of the country. The railroad has made possible a production of sugar on this island alone greater than the whole of the islands marketed a few years ago.

The railroad itself is a fine paying property. Honolulu plantation is of the incorporated value of \$900,000, market value not less than \$1,000,000. Oahu plantation's capitalization is \$3,400,000, market value, \$4,800,000. Ewa, capitalized at \$2,000,000, has a market value of \$5,000,000; Waiwae, capitalized at \$3,500,000, has a market value of more than \$5,250,000; Kahuku has a capitalization of \$500,000, and a market value of more than \$700,000. There is also on the line of the railroad the profitable Waiwae plantation.

It will be readily seen that much of the wealth of the island of Oahu is due to the Oahu railway, fathered by Mr. Dillingham and started ten years ago and built up into a magnificent property. There is every prospect that this year and next year and the years for a long time to come will witness increase in the volume of the company's business and for this purpose its equipment will be kept up to the highest standard. In the active management of the road, Mr. Dillingham has surrounded himself with a staff of staunch and loyal and capable workers. These include Mr. Denton, the superintendent, Mr. Smith, the general ticket and passenger agent, Mr. Hughes, master car builder, Mr. Roberts, master mechanic, Mr. Kieugel,

chief civil engineer, and good men in freight and all other departments.

Mr. Dillingham was surprised last evening when a friend reminded him that the time was the eve of the inauguration of building operations on the line. He spoke briefly, not at all of his own work or his remarkable success, but in the strain of one who believed in the development of a country by opening it up with railway lines. It is believed that Mr. Dillingham is soon to enter upon a venture of the same nature upon the island of Hawaii. However, he himself is to remain in Honolulu.

"A. S." Is Coming.

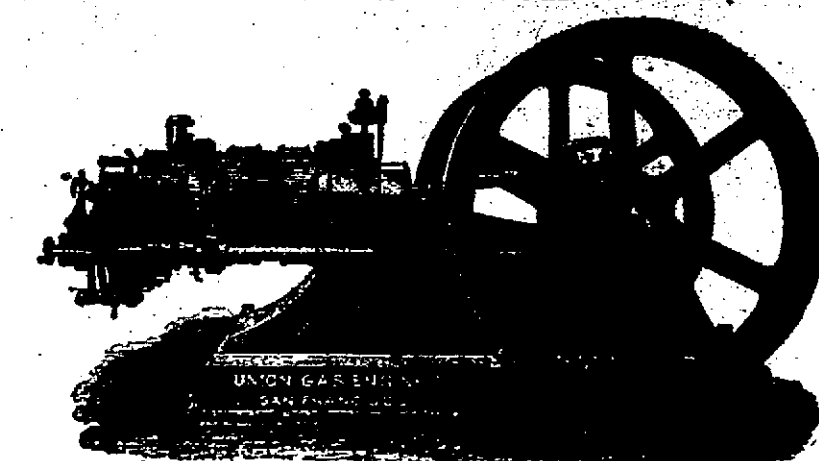
(S. F. Call.)

HAWAIIAN DEBT LAW—A. S. City: The law of the Hawaiian Islands in regard to debt still holds good. A person on the islands, even a stranger, can obtain credit, but as long as he owes a dollar he is not permitted to leave the island on which he is. If a man gets hopelessly in debt there he may as well make up his mind that he will have to pass the balance of his days on the island unless he strikes it rich and is able to settle with his creditors.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these disorders, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. It is especially prized by mothers for their children, as it never fails to effect a speedy cure, and because they have found that there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All druggists and dealers.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.

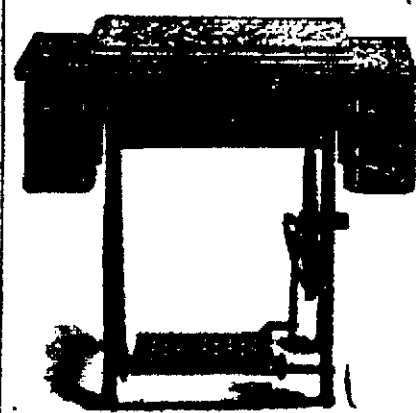


THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."
Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Sideboards

THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

HANDSOME

SOFA COVERS

Down Pillows

ANY SIZE.

A New Line of

WARDROBES.

Repairs and Upholstering

A SPECIALTY.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers,
KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT
WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica,
Carlsbad,
Bohemian,
Dauton Fancy,
Wedgewood,
(in white and blue,
white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs,
B & H Art Lamps,
American and European
Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block,
Bethel Street.
Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery.

Established in 1851. Located in 1893.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 10, 1899.

TREATY OF PARIS.

The refusal of the Spanish Cortez to ratify the treaty of Paris may cause some embarrassment, but it will be finally ratified. The government at Washington has kept the contingency of a failure to ratify well in view, and the warships are ready for service. If Spain had any well equipped warships, she could annoy American commerce, but if she did, it would provoke active hostilities. If the Cortez persists in refusing to ratify, the United States will continue in possession of the conquered lands, and pursue her present policy, without consulting the Spaniards. But the \$20,000,000 due under the treaty, if ratified, will be withheld. The Spanish government will find a way to secure ratification. No doubt the strong opposition to the treaty in our own Senate has misled many of the Spanish politicians, and they may hope to get better terms.

THE AMOUNT OF CASH.

The amount of coin, or notes convertible into coin in a country or a community, is an important factor in commercial affairs; especially during those periods, and they come with alarming frequency, when there is a general want of confidence in values, and there is a general scramble for coin, or notes convertible into coin. Bank exchanges to the extent of a hundred millions of dollars in a day, and the payments in trade amounting to the same sums, are made when confidence exists through credits and cheques, without the need of more than a small amount of money. It is during the periods of a general want of confidence that credit and cheques are abandoned, and the frightened owners of securities call for cash only. In several financial panics, there have been short periods during which money could not be borrowed on the securities of the bonds of the United States, because the holders of money either needed it, or could use it to better advantage in the purchase of depressed securities.

In the great financial centres of the United States and Europe, the financial conditions and securities of one country are so well understood now in other countries and the means of transferring money by telegraph or vessel are so extensive that a pressing demand for money in one country is instantly met by a supply from other countries.

Isolated as we are in these Islands one of the dangers is, that in a panicky market, the amount of money available for banking purposes may be a matter of the highest importance, and therefore, as a matter of precaution, it should be known.

It should also be kept well in mind that by far the largest part of the agricultural and industrial interests on the Mainland are not owned by corporations, and are not represented by shares of stock which are bought and sold. On the other hand, the chief industry of these Islands is mainly represented by shares of stock in corporations, and, as is usual under such conditions, will be the basis of loans, and loans are vitally affected by the amount of money in circulation or at command. On the Mainland, in a financial panic, the value of farms and industrial plants are not generally affected. But stocks and bonds, which are involved in risks, are quickly affected owing to the large amount of money loaned on them. The contraction of these loans, under a mistrust of the value of the securities, precipitates a rapid decline in prices.

As the dealings in the sugar stocks increase, and they take here a speculative form, as they would do in any enterprising community, a knowledge of our cash resources or rather our banking capital should not be neglected.

Minister Damon, speaking as a banker, gives an opinion that the amount of cash in the Islands is not far from \$5,000,000. We do not know what the data before him is. He should know it, if it is or can be known. But some calculations we have made lead us to a different conclusion.

On the 1st of January there was not in all of the banks of this city over \$200,000 in cash. Add to this the amount in the government vaults as recently returned, \$329,604.95, and the total is about \$1,649,000. Reliable information places the amount of cash held by the merchants at small figures, so important in this calculation. The plantations and country stores carry little cash. But add \$200,000 as the sum carried in safes, and used in trade, to the above amount, and the total is only \$1,849,000 as the visible amount of cash. If this visible amount

is deducted from Minister Damon's estimates of nearly \$5,000,000, there is, in round numbers, \$3,000,000 yet to be accounted for. Where is it? If it is hoarded, it will remain hoarded. What then, are the reasons for believing that the cash in the Islands is more than double the amount of the visible cash? How much of it has gone to Asia? Shall we do our finances on an unknown factor?

Owing to our situation and conditions, our financing has been, heretofore, of the "rural" order. It was simply sufficient for our needs.

But we are now at a period of transformation. We are adopting the complicated financial methods of the great commercial world. But, unlike the permanently prosperous countries, we are "banking" and financing mainly on legislative assets which all experience shows cannot be regarded as the very best foundation for permanent prosperity. The production of wheat, for instance, is independent of legislative influence. But the sugar markets of the United States will be more or less affected by legislation which determines whether Cuban and Philippine sugars shall or shall not be free.

Therefore, for the purpose of educating ourselves so as to appreciate the changing conditions, these economic questions should be studied.

In the matter of cash resources, there may be enough money in the Islands for even extraordinary needs, and there may not be enough. Before we can draw conclusions, the facts should be ascertained. We have presented data which appears to be reliable, but it only shows a remarkable discrepancy between the visible cash and the estimates of the amount of the invisible cash made by a high authority.

AMUSEMENTS.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid's plea in favor of amusements is excellent, and it is practical too. The national idea of the Anglo-Saxon race, for several centuries, has been that there was a serious and irrepressible conflict between amusements and religion. How was it possible for men and women to laugh, when according to the creeds, there were, beyond any questions, dead relatives and friends of every family suffering eternal torment? Could any one smile if his brother or friend was in an adjoining room in the act of being broken on the wheel, or being skinned alive? Even a very moderate realization of this doctrine of eternal punishment could only make intelligent and sympathetic human beings utterly miserable in their waking hours. No Christian faith, however exalted, could make a mother smile when she realized that her wayward and dead son was plunging into the burning lake.

Revised and modified views now enable good people to forget these terrors. There is no vivid suggestion of a white heat in "Sheol."

But the theory of amusement is still crude, because the knowledge of psychology is still crude. Education in the art of amusement is yet in the A. B. C. It is because men and women are so ignorant of the many ways of amusing themselves, that the theatre or what are called public amusements increase in importance. Because they cannot amuse each other men seek places where others will amuse them. The sombreness in isolated homes, and especially in the country places, where there is little wealth, is largely due to the fact that amusement is either an incidental or trivial matter, or is a hindrance to industrious ways. Indeed, it was, we believe, De Quincy who said that we were not sufficiently civilized to enjoy ourselves. For, he said, if one looked closely at a well-to-do merchant and his ways of living, and then at a Devonshire ox, there seemed to be about the same resources in each, so far as amusement was concerned, and both ox and merchant agreed that there was more "fun" in a good dinner than in any other device of man. If, as Goethe said, "amusements are golden clouds, which, though but for a little, divert men from their miseries," then the Universities should teach us how to generate golden clouds. These moderate reflections of the Advertiser are not intended to encourage the trustees of the Central Union Church to introduce within it any "hygienic hilarity," but are intended to encourage the pastor of it in his excellent efforts to develop well rounded moral nature.

It is trusted that the police will continue without a sign of cessation the hunt for the perpetrator of the foul crime by which John Lee May, lost his life. That assassination had to repellant degree a highbinder appearance.

It is the opinion of some of the men who have looked into the subject that in these piping times of peace and the United States protection, about one battalion (four companies) of volunteers, would make a neat military arm for the local government.

SENDING BACK THE CHINESE.

A correspondent, in another column, asks why about fifteen returning Chinamen, holding regularly issued returning permits, were sent back to China in the Coptic, when they had the right to appeal from the decision of the immigration Commissioner to the Secretary of the Treasury, and pending the appeal the persons making it had the right to remain here. The law governing these cases is as follows:

"In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States under any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officers, if adverse to the admission of such alien, shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury."

Approved August 18, 1894.

It was said at the time of their arrival here, that access to the names of many Chinese, in the possession of the authorities, whoever the authorities were, and access to many of the Chinese themselves with return permits, was forbidden. This is a fact of which we have no positive proof.

If these returning Chinamen were forbidden facilities to protect their rights, by an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, it was an act of gross injustice. It is hardly to be presumed that these Chinese with liberty, property and the right to reside here with their families, all at stake would return to China, without some effort to avoid such a distressing event. We do not know whether the officials who drove them back to China informed them of this right of appeal, and, further, informed them that as a matter of course, they could remain here until the appeal was decided by the Secretary of the Treasury. The report current at the time was that they were left in ignorance of their rights, and as one humane woman said it had "the touch of the Dreyfus trial about it," in driving them back to China.

The Federal law of 1894, providing for an appeal, declares that if the exclusion is made, under "any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made," then an appeal may be made. The right of appeal to the Secretary is given, therefore, from any decision made under the annexation act.

If these unfortunate people were sent back, because they did not know of this explicit right to appeal, or if sent back, because they were unable to make the appeal, for want of means, it was an act of injustice for which the community is morally responsible. When a person charged with crime tells the Court he has no means for paying lawyers, the Court directs some lawyer to defend him, and his services are gratuitous.

Aside from the evidence of current report, which is as reliable as the evidence of the usual current reports which men believe, there is something singular in the way those Chinamen were driven back on the Coptic, when they had the right of appeal, and the right co-existing with it to remain until the appeal was heard. One of these returning men with a regular permit was a resident of Maui with his wife and child. He owned on that Island considerable property. For some reason he did not exercise his right of appeal. Why?

It would have been only just and humane and strictly legal as well, for the Commissioner or the Collector of Customs acting with him, to have said to him: "I shall order you back, because I am a subordinate and have no pretension in the case. But you have the right of appeal from my order to the Secretary of the Treasury. The law gives it, and the law contemplates an effectual appeal. It does not contemplate driving you back to China, at your own expense and forcing you to stay there until the appeal is heard. I must detain you here until the Secretary decides."

And now comes the order from the Secretary releasing these men. They are in duress and beyond reach. All we can now do, it seems, is to borrow the key, open the door, and kneel at the Special Agent's "altar of devotion," and thank God that the Flag covers such a touching example of justice and law.

Our local government has generously supplied brains and money to sustain the Federal authorities in this matter. For this service it is cordially thanked by the Administration. We look upon its relation to this affair, as that of a by-stander who is suddenly called in by the Sheriff to assist in hanging a man. He aids the law in tying up the criminal's legs, but regrets the necessity that forced him, as a citizen, to obey and aid the Sheriff.

IMPROVING THE TROPICS.

W. A. Ireland, in the Popular Science Monthly, advocates the establishment of contract labor in the tropics by the northern races, on the ground that it is only by a method of this kind that the tropical races can be improved. He takes no mercenary view of the case, and advocates it only as the most practicable way of advancing these races. He cites the example of

the English Colonies, where East India and Chinese labor is employed on the penal contract plan with great success. It is no doubt true that it is successful, but the supervision of the relations between the planters and laborers is in the hands of competent and honest officials.

Even if, under wise management, the penal labor system would elevate the tropical natives, it is idle to hope for any tolerance of it by the American people at present. The English people accept penal contract labor, under careful supervision, as an excellent colonial policy, and as a policy that does not conflict with the home or domestic policy regarding restraints upon labor. The British public has been educated to recognize and approve of these distinct and radically conflicting methods of dealing with labor.

The American public has from colonial times, with the exception of certain peculiar views regarding African slavery, steadily opposed any restraint of a penal nature upon labor. Even the most conclusive reasoning cannot change its mind on the subject at present. The laboring men, who control the majority of the votes of the nation, would regard any legislation permitting penal labor contracts in the tropical possessions as an entering wedge for general penal contract labor affecting all persons. Therefore, so far as the United States is concerned, Mr. Ireland and Mr. Kidd do not give any practical method of civilizing the tropics.

The moderate success of the British in preserving the natives of Rarotonga from destruction is due to the arbitrary policy of forbidding the sale of rum from Christian countries, and especially in keeping out the "bummers" from civilized lands. This policy strikes at commerce, and the civilized races do not yet see their way clear to improve the condition of the heathen unless there is money in it. Even in this land blessed in its memories of missionary work, the labor of the heathen from Asia is vastly more important to us than their moral welfare. The theorist intent upon improving the inhabitants of the tropics must take a new grip on the subject.

"HAWAII NEL." A BOOK.

"Hawaii Nel," by Mabel Craft, is a "smart" book. It contains some well written sketches of scenery, of the manners and ways of the people, and if the author had confined herself to these superficial and interesting impressions the book would have served to entertain the general reader, who hardly cares to think about dry subjects, and wishes only to be entertained for an hour.

The author shows no evidence of any education or preparation for the discussion of serious questions which have arisen in this little Kingdom and Republic. In these days when so many women are trained in political science in the colleges, it would seem to be rather presumptuous for one who evidently has no knowledge of the growth of communities to venture to instruct mankind in such subjects. But the author disposes of our mixed institutions, and the relations of the many races living here, in short, sharp paragraphs.

She says: "When the missionary could no longer rule in the shade of the cloak of yellow feathers, he boldly threw off the sheltering garment and took the sceptre for his own."

She displays at once the fact that she is the victim of "fo'cassie" yarns, and has not consulted the authentic histories of Hawaii. She probably does not know to-day, that nine-tenths of the Cabinet officers of the Kingdom, from the day of its existence, were not missionaries. She has trusted to the traditions of the "bummers" that relate how "the missionaries ran the government from the beginning." If the few missionaries as against the many who were not missionaries managed to have things their own way, she utterly fails to notice or explain the source of this influence. In fact, she knows nothing about it. At the same time she sums up their part in the growth of this little nation in what are called snappy paragraphs, which, to the "unwashed," display incisive political wisdom.

She displays Royalist sympathies in her treatment of events. She declares that "the missionaries found the royal yoke intolerable" and refused it, when, if she had examined the public records, she would have found that where there was one missionary who actively refused to bear the yoke, there were fifty men who were not missionaries who aided in breaking it, because the woman who held the yoke failed, like other sovereigns, to see the signs of the times.

The author charges that missionaries opened stores and sold them (the natives) the necessary cloth for the garments they were directed to wear. As this is utterly untrue, it simply exhibits the author's spite. Even men who dislike missionaries would have corrected her. "Commas were the things, and they sold them commas." Here again is the "fo'cassie" story of the bummers, who might have

Real Merit

Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

Hood's Sarsaparilla

possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for 5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

known that the missionaries often gave, but did not sell this article. "Inquire into the ancestry of the Island millionaires, and you will almost invariably find a missionary pedigree," she writes. While the land in the Kingdom for nearly fifty years was a "drug in the market" at \$1.00 per acre, and the missionary had the first findings, the author would have discovered, if she had consulted Bradstreet's agent here, that only a small percentage of the millionaires are missionaries. So as the author has gone on into romance and landed on the Isle of Lies, with her bridges burnt behind her, she declares that in almost every missionary family "one or two feeble minded children form a blot on the escutcheon." But, of course, she knows nothing about the remarkable number of boys of missionary descent that have carried off the highest prizes in Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Stanford in athletics—a record unparalleled in the history of any community, containing fifty times the number of these missionaries. Professors and students in these great Universities have inquired, with the interest of scientific men, into this singular abundance of physical superiority in these tropical Islands, as developed on the athletic fields of the American colleges. This author does not even know of the existence of these athletes. Her reflections are those of one who would illustrate the scenery of this Island, by taking small Kodac pictures from the back of a galloping horse.

The book, so far as it comments on our political and social affairs, displays a constant effort at "smartness." The author has neither time or inclination for any serious study. She describes some social phenomena, but does not understand, and therefore cannot give the causes of it.

She would not be open to criticism from this standpoint, if she had not set herself up to be a competent judge in Israel.

WHO DID IT?

Assuming, because it ought to be assumed, that political parties have an important place in conducting the affairs of government, in the present condition of men, there is still a necessity and place for the Independent in politics. The reasons for this need not be now reviewed.

One of the advantages in taking the stand of an Independent is that it permits a bird's-eye view of the political domain, with its many winding ways, and diversified surface.

The Independent, or as the irrepressibles call him, the "Mugwump," just now looks down upon a most interesting political landscape, opened up by the treaty of Paris. The river of Expansion, starting from Republican springs, and running towards the open sea of colonial empire, was arrested in its course by constitutional embankments. It required sixty Senatorial spades to remove the obstruction. There was an insufficient number of Republican spades. But Democratic of Mugwump spades came to their aid, a channel was opened, and the open sea was reached.

Who then shall be credited with the ratification of the treaty, vastly important as it is, and so creditable to the American sense of international obligation, as well as to the exalted view of the duties which men owe to each other?

Without this Democratic Mugwump aid, the Republican party, and the nation itself, would have been humiliated before the world. President McKinley would have been charged with failure in one of the most important movements in our political history.

The Democratic party, persistently stupid, and short sighted in its policy, cannot be credited with any statesmanship in the affair. The wicked Mugwump alone has the glory of it.

It touched the pride of the farmer who invariably called his neighbor a "lying rascal," but when he and his team got stalled in the deep mud of

a country road, and was lifted out of it by the "lying rascal," who happened to be driving by, he thanked him without smiling, and inwardly wondered why such a "lying rascal" had any virtues in him.

It must deprive the intense Republican partisan of any pleasure connected with expansion, when the stalled Republican car lifted out of the mud by a despised Democratic Mugwump. He cordially hates the Mugwump of his own party, but to be "beholden" to one of the opposite party drives the iron into his soul.

The extreme partisans of both parties may out of these events, read the lesson that the Independent has his good uses and virtues.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The California Senatorship situation ought to be dipped in embalming fluid.

It is likely as not that Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane's storm has taken the great circle route.

The little gathering of Republicans last evening was the preface of many a merry primary.

The thought of going to Guam has been added to the list of emigration fivers running here.

President McKinley is determined that headquarters shall have telegraph communication with these Islands.

Italy has leased a bay in China and will likely have coolie labor soon to bow the holes through macaroni stems.

Even the wicked stock traders admire the winning manners of the Rev. Mr. Yatman. His orations are replete with good "tips."

Thought of the questions he would be called upon to answer at the disarmament conference perhaps caused the Czar to become ill.

There are indications that Germany is becoming willing for that Oriental Alliance of which Lord Charles Beresford spoke so enthusiastically.

It is only fair on the part of San Francisco to send some society lights to the Islands after luring away Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Young and others.

The United States sent soldiers to straighten out matters in Cuba. The same task in Manila has been entrusted to eminent men from civil life.

There has been offered the suggestion that safety ditches or canals be constructed as a protection to some of the lowlands about Honolulu against flood.

Commodore Schley deserves a very generous measure of applause and recognition if for nothing else than his remark that there was enough glory to go round.

Mr. B. F. Dillingham is piling up a fine record as an individual who seems simply ambitious to have effort and application bring forth commensurate result.

In any event Dreyfus will die with the consolation of having reached a prominent place in the history of a country that has produced a legion of remarkable personages.

New York's Wall street is more panicky than Honolulu's Bourse. War stocks made stocks fluctuate in the great city of the Mainland, whereas no rumor can have effect on values here.

It appears that Dewey is the only man in any way connected with the war and escaping criticism in Congress. It is a long cry from Washington to Manila and Dewey says little.

They ought to set a trap for Aguinaldo. One statesman proposes that Aguinaldo be given what he wants and then that his purchasers throw him down and take his prize away from him.

The Hawaiian cowboy is very skillful at his calling and the natives who are going to the States to appear in a Wild West show will surprise the professional performers on bad horses.

Ministerial Union.

The Ministerial Union of Honolulu is the name of the body recently organized among the pastors, missionaries and superintendents of institutional Christian effort of this city and vicinity. Its object is to give a larger opportunity for systematic conference and Christian work. Therefore the ministry in Honolulu shall be enabled to have an organization like that enjoyed by the ministerial fraternity in all the larger cities and towns of America.

At the last meeting, which took place in Central Union Church parlors, the work of organization was completed. Rev. C. M. Hyde was elected president and Rev. Siles P. Perry secretary and treasurer. After a very satisfactory business session Rev. C. H. Yatman consented to speak a few pages from his sociological work, which was heartily appreciated.

FAILED TO ACT

Republicans Did Not Care to Name League Officers.

THE RESOLUTION THEY PASSED

Time Inopportune—A Number of Speeches Made—Minority Was a Weak One.

The Republican warriors were early out of their tepees last night for a pow-wow at the wigwam. There was not exactly an open rupture, but some of the braves were inclined to spill ashes from the pipe of peace. There was animation in the gathering. There was likewise the widest difference of opinion. The minority was a very small one, or else did not care to show its maximum of strength. Two votes by showing of hands were taken. On one the minority made a showing of less than ten. On the other it did not vote at all. Here are the names of a few more than half of those who assembled in the Chamber of Commerce hall.

J. Q. Wood, W. R. Farrington, W. R. Sims, J. A. Kennedy, W. H. Hoogs, Geo. D. Gear, Walter C. Weedon, W. F. Storey, Geo. C. Stratemeyer, E. R. Folsom, R. Weedon, Blundt, J. A. Magoon, A. V. Gear, Q. H. Berrey, J. D. McVeigh, A. B. Wood, Henshall, Geo. D. Paris, Wm. Henry, E. C. Winston, F. B. McStocker, A. L. C. Atkinson, T. B. Murray, A. L. Morris, B. H. Wright, Keister Rhodes, L. T. Kenake, D. L. Conkling, Jacobs, Cathcart, Hare, Fred Jacobs, C. A. Brown, Lewis Gear, A. W. Pearson, J. F. Clay, Wm. Minton, R. D. Silliman, Fred J. Cross, C. B. Gray, Will E. Fisher, Terry Kevan, John Seanlon, H. M. Dow, H. C. Morton, Dr. Garvin, W. F. Drake, J. H. Love, Frank Richardson, Carl Rhodes, Emmet May.

The medicine man from whom the Advertiser secured its forecast yesterday morning, knew all the signs. It came out just as he intimated. The gentlemen named above and others met and decided that the "time was inopportune," as Walter G. Smith used to say in his hours of sarcasm and dreams of a Cabinet portfolio.

Col. J. H. Fisher was made chairman of the council and Jas. Bicknell secretary.

This motion was offered by W. R. Sims and was carried without any show of strength on the part of the opposition:

It is the sense of this meeting that no auxiliary body of the Republican party be formed prior to the formation of the general Republican party in these islands, and, further, that

The time for the formation of such general Republican party has not yet arrived.

This amendment was offered by Attorney Cathcart and was defeated, having less than ten votes in its favor:

But that it is also the sense of this meeting that we as representatives of the National League of Republican Clubs, our choice for the offices of Vice President and National Committeeman from Hawaii in that body.

The proceedings of the evening opened with an explanatory address by Mr. Shingle. He stated that he had attended at Chicago meetings of the higher bodies of the League of Republican clubs, had been named as executive committeeman for the islands and had named Mr. Dole for the island vice-presidency for Hawaii. Mr. Dole did not care to assume the position so long as he was at the head of public affairs here.

Mr. McStocker remarked that there was no Republican party organization in the country. Mr. Murray interrupted to say that there was. Mr. McStocker continued in effect that the national committeeman seemed to have the cart before the horse, that the proper order would be to have a party and clubs and then to select a vice-president and a member for the executive committee. Any action before organization would be informal and irregular. The present body in meeting had no authority to submit names.

Mr. Kennedy inquired if the resignation of Mr. Dole in writing was at hand. It was not. Attorney Cathcart said the situation seemed plain enough. The member of the national committee had called a meeting of Republicans to name officials. It was not a party action that was contemplated.

and duty assigned. It was clearly the duty of the meeting to name persons for the positions. These new men, if confirmed, could proceed to the organization of clubs.

Mr. McStocker—Hilo has a Republican club of 300 or 400 members. Before anything is done along the line under discussion the party ought to be organized through the group.

Mr. Cathcart said there was no intention of ignoring any club, but it must be clear to all that this meeting should express its preferences as requested by the National League through its representative present. There is work for the officers. They are needed in the cause of Republicanism.

Sol. Berliner made some irrelevant remarks and Mr. Murray was doing the same thing, and it was getting somewhat tropical when Col. Fisher rapped for order.

Mr. Sims' motion was brought forth and Mr. Cathcart's amendment followed at once. Mr. Cathcart said that out of courtesy to the clubs on the Mainland, officers should be recommended.

Col. Will E. Fisher is an earnest Republican. He said that the men of the faith here were behind time. They should have been organized long ago. He understood that there was one club in Honolulu. There should be more. This request from the committeeman was plain and should be complied with. He favored the amendment and called on Republicans to delay longer about organization.

Mr. Walter C. Weedon opposed the amendment as the meeting did not seem to have any official standing.

Mr. Murray wanted to know if this was going to be a one-horse machine as in the past. If not, why were not all Republicans called to the Drill Shed where there was plenty of room. Mr. Murray was invited to sit down, but responded that he had no chair. He said the meeting was not representative. Mr. Murray was going to say a lot more things, but was called to order.

Mr. Paris favored the amendment. It seemed to cover the ground.

Mr. McStocker said he did not consider it proper to make the appointments under the present conditions. There ought to be a big united party. It is not yet known who will have the privilege of the ballot. It is not time yet to wipe out all the old land marks.

Chairman Fisher thought Republicans were right in organizing whenever they liked.

A. V. Gear thought action inadvisable on account of the status at Washington. The time was not opportune for carrying out the sentiment of the amendment.

Mr. Kennedy said the amendment did not chime with the original motion.

A. B. Wood agreed with Mr. Gear. The amendment was lost by an overwhelming vote. The original motion was carried without a negative vote.

Adjourned. Details of the victorious wing celebrated the scalp taking until quite a late hour. They say that the matter is now in abeyance till about July next and that in the meantime obnoxious aspirants for preferment will be relegated to the background somehow.

Mr. Humphries did not appear on the scene and his managers failed to exhibit any skill to amount to any effectiveness in the work they had cut out for themselves. The opposition, on the other hand, was well organized, even to the applause.

PASSAGE ENGAGED.

People Who Propose Sailing by the China if There is Room.

The following passengers are booked on the Pacific Mail liner China, sailing for San Francisco Friday:

Mrs. Cheney and Mrs. Meyers, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. King, Miss King, C. W. Arnold, Miss Lily Pless, Mrs. J. M. Oat, R. E. Strahorn and wife, F. A. Lewis, Miss C. L. Turner, Mrs. S. D. Alexander, Miss Annie Alexander, Miss Martha Alexander, W. D. Alexander, Jr., and servant, Dr. L. R. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood, child and maid, Miss B. Fanning, J. H. Fisher, wife and daughter, Sign. Greenbaum and son, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Walters, Dr. Karl Futterer, Dr. C. B. Wood, Ernest Cooke, Dr. R. W. Anderson, Wm. Waterhouse and wife, Mr. Higbee, H. H. Carter, Mr. Hoffman, C. D. Harden, wife and daughter, D. S. Harden and wife, Mrs. Theo. Hoffmann, Mrs. C. W. Ashworth and three children, Mrs. L. L. Miller and maid, Willard E. Brown, Capt. McDonald, F. Noorby, Rosenberg, Geo. Burck, 10 with Cooke (native Hawaiians).

Klondike Eating.

A few days ago there was given in this paper some items from the menu of a restaurant at Los Angeles, Calif. They showed cheap living—about half Honolulu rates. The following selections are from the bill of fare of the new Delmonico restaurant of Dawson City:

Plain steak with coffee and dessert \$1.00
Moose, with coffee and dessert 1.00
Hamburger, with coffee and dessert 1.00
Pork chops, with coffee and dessert 1.50
Mutton chops, with coffee and dessert 1.50
Rib steak, with coffee and dessert 1.50
Lamb steak, with coffee and dessert 2.00
Sirloin steak, with coffee and dessert 2.00
Porterhouse steak, with coffee and dessert 2.25
Tenderloin steak, with coffee and dessert 2.25
Eggs, any style, with coffee, etc 1.50
Ham and eggs 1.50

On the Los Angeles card it was "Ham and eggs, 10 cents."

REV. C. H. YATMAN

One of the Most Earnest Sermons of Series.

The Hoof Sounds of the Pale Horse—Two Ways of Life—All Men Must Choose.

Rev. C. H. Yatman talked last night on the 6th and 7th Chapters of Revelations. He said, in part:

The Holy Bible is a most peculiarly written book. Genesis is the book of the beginning of all things—"In the beginning God created the Heavens and the earth." The Book of Revelations is the ending of all things—"I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last. Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have a right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city." Who are they that enter in? They that do His commandments. There is, friends, a great difference between the saved and the lost. There are two ways and it is for you to say which you will choose—"there is a way that seemeth right unto man, but the end thereof is death. I tell you—listen—you can hear the clatter of the hoofs of the 'Pale Horse' as well on the sea as on the land. I have been on shipboard when his hoofs were heard on the deck, down, down the stairs and into the stateroom, and let me tell you when Death touches the forehead of his victim; all the money, all the medicine and all the surgery in the world cannot save him. Whether prepared or unprepared his victim must go when he calls. I could bring to you to-night a pleasant story that would entertain you and please you, but I must deliver the message given me, and I want each one of you, each man, each woman, each boy and girl to listen to the message to-night as though it was the last sermon you ever expected to hear in this world. I show you the two roads. One leads up to the gates and into the city of God—the other leads down, and Heaven is not down.

Which will you choose? You can take your choice, but remember, whichever way the tree falleth, whether towards the north or towards the south, in whatever place it falleth, there shall it lie.

At the invitation, a number raised the hand for prayer and there was a healthy interest manifested throughout the entire service. There will be preaching again to-night, and this will close the services for this week, as no services will be held Saturday night.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Correspondent Who Looks to the Future:

EDITOR P. C. A.—I see by your paper of March 4th that a School History of Hawaii is to be published. No doubt it will be interesting, but what benefit are the boys and girls of the Hawaiian Islands to receive from it? All that is necessary to say about the school system in Hawaii is, that it is second to none in the United States, not excepting Massachusetts or California.

Why don't some of the wealthy, enterprising men of the islands start some factories, or something that would give employment to the boys and girls after they leave school? It cannot be expected that all the boys will become lawyers, doctors, bookkeepers, clerks or editors, nor can the girls all become school teachers, governesses, stenographers, no, nor simple domestics, as the Japs and Chinese hold the monopoly in that line.

Now, what have you for them to do? Simply nothing. Not very many years ago the same state of affairs existed in San Francisco, but the public press took up the matter and kept it up until all the Chinese were discharged from cigar and all other factories and canning establishments. The result was that to-day there are thousands of boys and girls, that used to run the streets and collect around the corners, making an honorable, honest living. There are many boys and girls who cannot afford to remain at school and finish their education. These work during the days and attend school at night.

As I am not competent to outline what could be done in the matter, I will leave it to the public press, hoping one and all the papers will take it up and keep it up until they accomplish their worthy object.

A LOVER OF HAPPY HOMES

Five Tins of Opium.

Five half-pound tins of opium were captured by Customs guard George Kaomea at the main gate of Pacific Mail wharf early Wednesday afternoon on the person of a negro sailor, one of the crew of the wrecked ship Edward O'Brien. He was attempting to pass the gate without being searched but after some struggle submitted. He was sent to the police station and confessed, implicating two men of the City of Peking who were both arrested and gave bonds for their appearance on the arrival of the Peking from the Orient next month.

Champion Blood Purifier

Probably all of our readers know something of the case of Mr. W. H. B. of 627 Bunker Street, New York City, N. Y. He gives it as unusual and most remarkable experience.



"After being a victim to typhoid, brain and rheumatic fevers in 1892, my system was left in a debilitated condition. Besides being very weak I had suffered from abscesses on the lower part of my back and spine from which a great number of pieces of bone were taken. As fast as an abscess would appear and was lanced another would form. I was treated at two different hospitals without success, the surgeons in attendance informing me that I was suffering from blood poisoning. The abscesses continued to form and I was never without pain until six months ago I was induced to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

When I had taken the first bottle I found an improvement in my condition. After taking the second bottle I felt as well as ever I did in my life. The old abscesses have all healed, new ones have ceased to come and my health is splendid. Before using the Sarsaparilla I weighed 172 lbs., and after using a dozen bottles I weigh 200 lbs. Is not this a sure sign that I have been taking the champion blood purifier of the world?"

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4%. Steady

No election of a Senator in California.

Col. Z. S. Spalding is in San Francisco.

President McKinley is soon to visit the Pacific coast.

Hana Plantation—Sale at San Francisco March 1, \$16.87½.

Hawaiian Commercial—Sale at San Francisco March 1, \$75.50.

Deputy Attorney General Dole returned from Kauai yesterday.

Hutchinson Plantation—San Francisco, March 1, \$33 bid; \$33.75 asked.

King Bros. have a handsome display of artistic island views in their show case at the post office.

Jas B. Castle is amongst the last to book for passage by the S. S. China, due to leave for the coast today.

Heavy rains are still falling near Kahuku and Waianae. A landslide blocked up the railroad yesterday.

Minute guns will be fired by a detail of the N. G. H. during the marching of the funeral procession on Sunday.

N. Kiliana, who is a member of the police, has been engaged by Mr. Cooke for the Wild West Show in New York.

About 300 men of the battalion of U. S. V. Engineers will be in the funeral procession. Maj. Langitt will command.

Among the Peking's passengers is Mr. A. Newhouse, of San Francisco, who comes to enter upon responsible duties with W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.

One of the marines of the U. S. Battleship Oregon is a patient at Buena Vista hospital. He had a shoulder broken while the ship was being coaled.

Members of the Board of Agriculture propose to assign themselves to the work of inspecting parks. It is likely that Mr. Herbert will take charge of the planting of trees along the new Beach Road.

It is more than likely that the battalion of U. S. V. Engineers, commanded by Maj. Lydig, will march in the funeral procession Sunday. All the sailors from the transport and the U. S. tug will be paraded.

It is much regretted that it is impossible to secure from the Bishop Museum some of the royal relics desired to be used at the funeral of Princess Kaiulani. The trustees are willing, but their regulations are against it.

Capt. Lydig, chief commissary officer, says he was delighted with Kauai and especially impressed with

Czar's co-operation or knowledge

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the visible water supply. The captain says he learned concerning food resources just what he had been told in Honolulu.

It is likely that the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias will head the secret society column at the Kaiulani funeral.

One of the arrivals by the Peking was Mr. Geo. Wagner, of the University of California, who comes to do some Government surveying.

There was rush of Kihel subscribers to the agency yesterday to pay the first assessment. It is said that about \$75,000 was received during the day.

Attorney A. S. Humphries has arranged so far as possible to leave by the China today for the coast. Mr. Humphries is non-committal about his business or mission.

Mr. K. Tosawa, of the Yokohama Specie Bank of this city, has been appointed agent of their San Francisco office. Mr. K. J. Imanishi takes charge of their Honolulu office on and after the 4th inst.

Chas. Clispensen, a sailor on one of the vessels in port, was arrested yesterday for assault and battery. He attacked the mate of his ship and cut him up considerably with some hard substance which he held in his hand.

Society People Coming.

(S. F. News Letter.)

There promises to be quite a bagira to Honolulu as spring opens and the presence there of some of our San Francisco girls will no doubt add to the gayety of that "Paradise of the Pacific," so called, to an appreciable extent. To be sure, Honolulu society is now minus two of its chief American lady entertainers in the persons of Mrs. Harold Sewall, who is at present here on a visit, and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, who has come to San Francisco to remain on permanence, and in her stead is indeed our gain; she is proving so indefatigable and charming a hostess. Miss Alice Hoffman, who has been in Hawaii all winter, is soon to be joined by the Misses Hager, who will spend the summer months in Honolulu, and there will be still others en route there in the near future. Another loss will be Miss Bernice Landers, who will accompany Mrs. Chauncey Thomas to Japan. Capt. Thomas is at present in Manila.

Guard of Honor.

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii.

Honolulu, H. I., March 9, 1899

Regimental Orders No. 16.

In compliance with General Orders No. 13, dated General Headquarters, March 7th, 1899, Company G, First Regiment, N. G. H., is hereby ordered to assemble at the Drill Shed on Friday, March 10th, 1899, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of, acting as a guard of honor to the late Princess Kaiulani at the Kawaiahae church from 6 o'clock p. m. on that date until 2 o'clock p. m. on Sunday, March 12th, 1899.

By order of Lieut. Col. Jones.

JOHN SCHAEFER.

Captain and Adjutant.

Valise Case.

A decision was handed down by the Supreme Court Tuesday in the damage suit of R. D. Silliman vs. the steamer Moana. Several months ago the plaintiff lost a valise while on that vessel and he claimed damages for the same. The steamship company claimed that it had not been properly entrusted to the officer of the boat and that therefore they were not liable. The court decided for defendants.

THE CZAR HIL.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Well-informed persons here assure me that the health of the Emperor Nicholas is far from good and that his condition excited the gravest solicitude. A long threatening ailment assumed a critical form soon after the issuance of the manifesto in behalf of the limitation of armaments and the Czar is now prostrated.

The malady is of such a character as to forbid all intellectual exertion. His participation in the government is merely formal, confined to signing documents of whose contents he is ignorant. The Grand Duke possesses the executive power and all government decisions are arrived at without the Czar's co-operation or knowledge.

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The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every owner of a Watch

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch

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Call or write for Catalogues.

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TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1899—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 3 o'clock p. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay of Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Makana, Maui, Bay of Makana, arriving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once a month.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignments must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

A STAFF OFFICER

Lieut-Col. Miley En Route to Join Gen. Lawton.

A Veteran of the Cuban Campaign.
Raised Old Glory at Santiago.
Is a Modest Hero.

Among the officers on board the *Road* is Lieut-Col. J. D. Miley. He is on his way to Manila where he will be attached to the staff of Major General Lawton. Lieut. Miley has the distinction of helping raise the Stars and Stripes over Santiago de Cuba.

When war was declared Lieut. Miley was stationed with the Fifth Artillery at the Presidio. He was assigned to General Shafter's staff and rendered gallant service during the Cuban campaign. For this he was made Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector of Volunteers, a title which he still holds.

General Shafter detailed him with Captain W. H. McKittick and Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler to run up the American flag on the investment of Santiago. Subsequently he was detailed to visit Spanish posts within General Toral's lines and notify them of the American surrender.

Lieutenant Miley is a brave and efficient officer, but is personally popular. His appointment as aide to General Lawton's staff has been the source of much pleasure to his friends. General Lawton called for the Philippines recently by way of the Suez canal. As Lieutenant Miley did not have time to make his preparations to leave by the departure of the General, he was ordered to proceed by way of San Francisco.

His friends believe that he will be made chief of Lawton's staff on his arrival at Manila. He himself, however, modestly disclaims any expectation of such an honor. In speaking concerning the campaign in which he "covered himself with glory," it is impossible to get the Lieutenant to talk concerning the actions of himself. He is full of stories of deeds of heroism, however, which others performed.

The hard service and the fevers of Cuba did not wear greatly on Miley's health. He is a tall well-proportioned man, standing over six feet. His carriage is erect and military. His face is covered with a healthy coat of bronze which he acquired in the Cuban campaign. He is very much impressed with Honolulu and intends to return this way, if possible, and make a longer stay.

A SCHOOL BOOK.

A History of Hawaii for Use in the States.

A school history of Hawaii is soon to be published in the United States. The author is Rev. Alex. S. Twombly. He is well known in Honolulu, having been here on an extended visit a few years ago.

This history is to be one of the series "The World and Its People." It will be quite elaborate. When here Rev. Twombly traveled all over the Islands and took copious notes. In addition to these notes he had the benefit of a large Hawaiian correspondence which he has kept up continuously since he was here. Mrs. W. W. Hall, of this city, has taken an active part in the preparation of this work.

The history will be used in the public schools of the States. It will aim to give the pupils a clear idea, in a simple way, of what these Islands are. The book will be copiously illustrated, the views to be furnished by Photographer J. J. Williams of this city. Among these will be:

Statue of Kamehameha I, Diamond Head, Central Union Church, King Street, Canoe Surf Riding, Capt. Cook's Monument, The Pall, Grass House, Banyan Tree, Cane Fields, Royal Mausoleum, Queen Emma, King Kalakaua and Staff, Bishop Museum, President Dole, Princess Kaiulani, "The Reef" and many others of note.

As Dr. Twombly is a shrewd observer and able writer the success of the work is as well as assured.

TO SEEK TREASURE.

San Francisco Men Preparing to Go to South Sea Islands.

SEATTLE (Wash.), Feb. 25.—A San Francisco firm, the Tropical Trading Company, is having a steamer built at the Ballard ship yard in this city for the avowed object of voyaging to a group of islands in the Pacific to colonize and explore them. From an authority, however, it is ascertained that the trip is to discover buried treasure. The islands of Wake, Marcus and Jasper are about 1000 miles from the Sandwich group. A year ago this company sent out the steamer McKinley from San Francisco, but the search proved futile.

The steamer now being built, the *Del Monte*, is specially constructed for service in rough waters, and will be commanded by the same man who has charge of the McKinley. The men comprising the company are Earnest Wankman, president; Joseph Shriv-

er, secretary; and Hokes Gorge, treasurer. The steamer is expected to leave for the islands inside of two months.

WILLIAM MAXWELL.

An Old Time Hawaiian Printer Passes Away.

William J. Maxwell died yesterday morning. Death came very suddenly, resulting from heart disease. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the house on King street, Palama.

William Maxwell was by occupation a printer. Forty years ago he worked in the Polynesian office. Afterwards he worked in Gazette and Advertiser establishments. Still later Mr. Maxwell got out a native paper called the "Au Okoa." He could always be found around some printing office up to a few years ago. Since then he has been a truant officer of this city, in which capacity he rendered efficient service. He was also at one time in charge of Mr. Cleghorn's store in Honolulu, Hawaii. During the celebrated constitutional convention of Kamehameha V. he issued a daily account of the proceedings which he called "The Convention."

Deceased leaves a son and two daughters. His wife died some time ago. George Maxwell, the son, is in the Customs department at Hilo.

THEN IT WENT ON ALL RIGHT.

The writer of the letter which I am going to copy for you in a moment has a complaint to make. Rather, perhaps, a complaint to place on record, as the reason for it is passed away for the present, and she hopes—and we hope with her—that it may not return. The complaint does not refer to any relative, friend, or foe, but to her own heart. It did not work well. It was weak, and for a long time she was unable to find means to make it do better. Which was a serious matter, inasmuch as the vigor of the circulation of the blood always depends upon the force wherewith the heart drives it.

Still, it seems to me we ought to be a bit indulgent towards the heart in view of the labor it has to perform. Remember that it never takes a full minute's rest at one time, night or day, from the instant it begins at your birth until, like a muffled drum, it stops for good and all—life's funeral march to the grave being over. During all this while, ten years or a hundred, the heart has got to keep on pumping blood through your body at the rate of from 120 strokes a minute in childhood to 50 or 60 in old age. If you happen to have a mechanical turn of mind it may interest you to figure out how much this stands for in units of horse-power for a given case and time. If not, you can take my word for it that, merely as a machine, the heart deserves your respect. So long as it goes ahead steadily, up hill and down dale, hammering away softly but strongly, you haven't a word to say for or against it; but when it begins to get weak, maybe skipping a stitch now and then, you call in the doctor, who puts the tip of his finger just below the base of your left thumb, looks wise and solemn (as befits the occasion), and says, "Ah, yes, yes; I see, I see." But what does he see? He doesn't tell you that; he leaves medicine, and mentions when he will look in again.

But as to the letter I spoke of. "For many years," the lady says, "I suffered from indigestion and weak heart. Very little exertion made me feel weary and tired. Cold, clammy sweats broke over me. I had a poor appetite, and after meals an aching pain at the chest and a miserable sinking feeling at the stomach. I had also much pain at the left side, and my heart would flutter so as to frighten me. At length I became so weak I was barely able to get about, being no longer able to do my household work."

"Owing to the trouble at my heart I obtained no proper rest at night, and often walked about my bedroom at night. Many times these attacks were so bad I thought I was dying. During the day a sense of suffocation sometimes came upon me and I was obliged to go to the door for fresh air."

"Year after year I suffered like this; now a little better, now as bad as I could be. In November, 1887, while on a visit to Crofton, my son-in-law persuaded me to try Mother Selgel's Syrup. He got me a bottle, and after taking it I experienced great relief. The pain at my heart was easier, and I felt better as a whole. I could eat well and the food agreed with me."

"I now felt encouraged to continue using this remedy. Soon I was in better health than for years, the heart trouble having disappeared altogether. Since that time when I feel anything ailing me a few doses of Mother Selgel's Syrup never fail to give the desired relief. I have told many persons of the benefit I have derived from it, and hereby consent to your publishing this statement should you wish to do so." (Signed) (Mrs.) William Harrington, near Wickford Hill, Clare, Suffolk, November 12th, 1897.

Now what ailed Mrs. Harrington's heart? Why precisely the same things that ailed her lungs, her nerves and her muscles—weakness. Therein she is right. It was a weak heart but not a diseased heart. The heart is a muscle, and (seeing the prodigious lot of work it has to do) necessarily a strong, active muscle. But it will not work without pay any more than you or I will. With all the rest of the body it has got to be sustained and strengthened by food. Here we have the point then. The lady was afflicted with chronic indigestion. For this reason her whole body grew weak—the heart, of course, with other parts of the engine. Hence all the symptoms she names. Her immense all-round weakness and pull-down is that same old dyspepsia. When Mother Selgel's Syrup made the digestion of plenty of food possible, the heart went on all right, like a newly-wound clock.

PUPILS AT PLAY

Their Pastimes Require Supervision.

Word of One Who is Both Preacher and Teacher—Dearth of Sunday School Teachers.

(Anglican Church Chronicle.)

It is very necessary that some supervision should be made over boys and girls during their time of recess. Among boys the passion for gambling leads to pugilistic encounters, which tend to create much disturbance. If it were not dangerous to morality, it would be amusing to watch the skill of the young Hawaiians and Portuguese in "testing" each other in games of chance with marbles and other toys. A large number of boys had become proficient in the use of dice and the stakes were leaves of exercise books, used for dictation and scribbling notes. Confiscation of plant of course followed detection and severe punishment promised for future delinquencies.

It is also very useful to a teacher to understand the Hawaiian language for most of the terms used in play are in that tongue no matter what the nationality of the player is. It is also rather annoying to some teachers that their pupils know more than they do.

We hardly know whether the stock-breaking business so recently broken out in the city has already spread its influence into the schools. It will be another task added to the teacher's work to suppress all undue excitement in this line. All sedentary games should be discouraged and out-door active games promoted. Every school yard should be large enough to admit of ball games.

The dearth of Sunday School teachers is one which prevails in every land. We have been moderately successful until now. We are afraid the famine has reached us. There is no doubt that the self-sacrifice involved in giving up the precious Sunday morning to this onerous duty is one which few can really undertake with profit. The training should be just as severe and thorough as for any other teaching. But if intelligent churchmen and women will suffer themselves to be trained by their pastor there is hardly any pleasure to equal that of imparting the truths of God to the young.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

Hero Dined at the Metropolitan Club—Some Verses.

A dinner was given at the Metropolitan club in Washington recently in honor of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. Quite a number of distinguished men were present. One of the features of the evening was the reading of the following original poem by Archibald Hopkins, an old friend of these Islands:

True Anglo-Saxon through and through,
Bone, blood and muscle, nerve and will,
The brain to plan, the pluck to do,
The steady hand, the practised skill.

The inborn genius for command,
That weighs and once for all decides;
Then takes against the world its stand,
Or straight to death or glory rides.

The sense of duty first of all,
Warm heart that seeks all others' good,
And wins and sways the great and small;
Just such a man is Leonard Wood.

The Red Man's craft he overcame,
His stars he won on San Juan's height,
And on our country's scroll of fame
His name is fixed forever bright.

And now he governs hearts and lives
With tact and firmness rare to see;
And stricken Cuba's hope revives
With foretaste of the days to be.

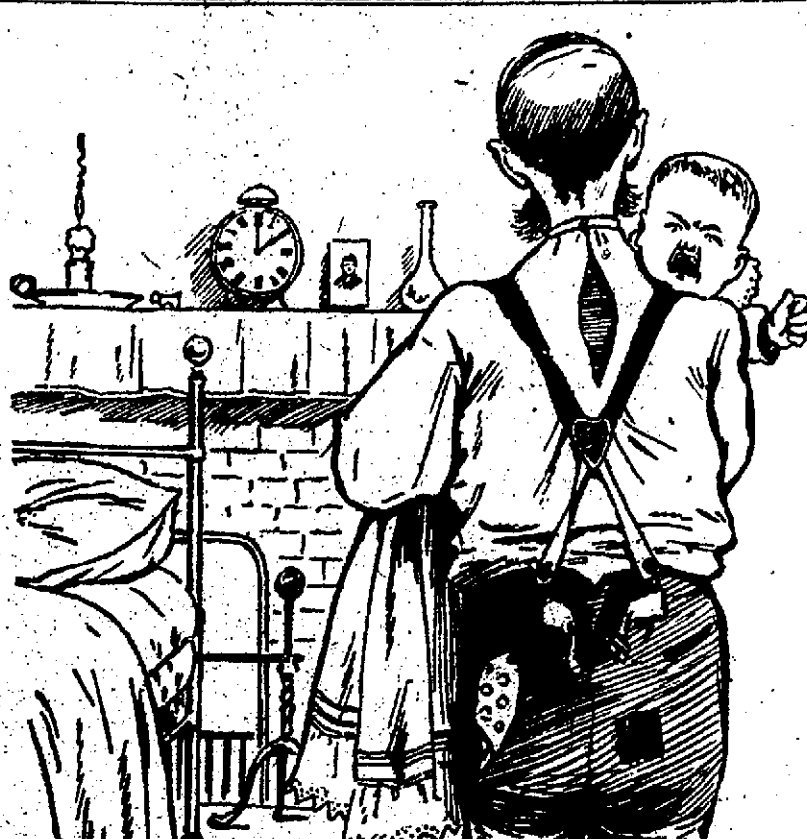
With such as he to rule and guide,
Where'er our flag may be unfurled,
We'll shrink from no enterprise untold,
And colonize the whole round world.

We've drunk to Dewey, Sanger, Schley,
Greene, Evans too, as Good friends should;
Tonight we drain our glasses dry,
With three times three for General Wood.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

SUFFERED FOR FOURTEEN YEARS

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—Josh. Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All druggists and dealers.



INSTANT RELIEF FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

and rest for tired, worn-out parents in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

The only speedy, safe, permanent, and economical cure for the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin and scalp humors of infants and children. CUTICURA REMEDIES are guaranteed absolutely pure by chemists of the highest standing, and may be used from the moment of birth.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," post free. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, and relieving the first symptoms of diarrhoea, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, as CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For pimples, blotches, red, rough, oily, scaly skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands, it is simply incomparable. It produces the whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands, and most luxuriant hair. Absolutely pure, delicately scented, exquisitely perfumed, surprisingly effective.

BABY SOAPS

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OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORY: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH-GRADE CANE MANURE, <A> FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH-GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Corrugated Roofing Iron.

Screws and Washers for same.

Lead Sheet and Pipe, Shot, Dry Paints,
Castor Oil, Sheet Brass, Centrifugal
Linings, Fire Clay, Chain, Brush Mats,
Wire Rope, Iron Tea Kettles, Sheep
Shears, Galv. Tubs and Buckets, Tin
Plates,

And many other items just received per

"INVERMARK."

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

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Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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AGENTS.

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Royal Insurance Company

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
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SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea-River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 101,660,800
Total reichsmarks - - - 107,660,800

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - - - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,
£13,555,989.

1-Authorized Capital-£5,000,000
Subscribed - - - 2,750,000
Paid up Capital - - - 687,500 0
2-Fire Funds - - - 2,742,519 7 8
3-Life and Annuity Funds - - - 10,157,670 1 8
£13,555,989 5 9

Revenue Fire Branch - - - 1,581,577 5 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - - - 1,876,611 1 0
£3,458,188 6 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

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OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

